

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXXIII. No. 966

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERATIC MATINEE AT TWO O'CLOCK.—IL BARBIERE.—BIOLOGO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PHANTOM.—USED UP.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GOLDEN, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.—JAMES HENRY'S—TWO LOVERS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.—LA TRAVIATA.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.—OLD FASHION AND YOUNG MEN'S—DANCING, ETC.

HOLLY'S THEATRE, 190 and 201 Bowery.—ZAVITZOFF'S BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, COMPREHENSIVE 50 CHILDREN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—THOMSON'S MIMIC WORLD.—CHRISTIANITY, ETC.

WOODS' MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway.—BROOKLYN SONG, DANCE, &c.—MARKED BILL.

MECHANICS HALL, 41 Broadway.—REVUE'S MINSTRELS.—BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—TWO ACTS.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 41 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN OPERA.—BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—TWO ACTS.

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Fifth Avenue.—AFTERNOON.—MAGIC CARNIVAL BY THE WIZARD, HOBSON.

New York, Saturday, September 25, 1858.

The News.

No intelligence whatever reached us yesterday respecting the steamship reported as having been seen on fire by the ship *Rosenhead*. The general anxiety to learn something definite regarding the unfortunate ship is painfully intense. A communication in another column satisfactorily demonstrates that the burning vessel was not the *Austria*, admitting that the captain of the *Rosenhead* described accurately the ship he saw. The non-arrival of the *Austria* is accounted for upon the supposition that she encountered the heavy westerly gales which are reported as having been experienced by vessels recently arrived from European ports, or that she received some damage to her machinery, thereby protracting her voyage. We understand that a mercantile firm in this city, having an invoice of some five thousand dollars worth of goods on board the *Austria*, offered yesterday to pay underwriters twenty-five per cent against a total loss, but they declined to take the risk. The announcement yesterday of the resumption of perfect signals through the Atlantic telegraph cable from Valencia turns out to have been premature. In order to satisfy the public curiosity in regard to the condition of the cable, Mr. Field and other directors of the company in New York yesterday telegraphed to Mr. De Sauty, the chief electrician at Trinity Bay, for explicit answers to several interrogatories propounded as to the facts regarding the condition of the wire. Mr. De Sauty, in reply, says:—"Nothing has been received from Valencia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals on Thursday. I cannot send anything to Valencia. There has been very little variation in the manifestations."

The Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine and Governor King had a conference at Albany yesterday. These Commissioners—Messrs. George Hall, of Brooklyn, Egbert Benson, of New York, and Obadiah Brown, of Staten Island—were appointed more than a year ago to select a new site for a Quarantine station. They made choice of Seguin's Point, and erected buildings to be used as hospitals. These buildings were destroyed by fire before their completion, we believe, and the Commissioners entered into negotiations with the authorities of New Jersey for the purchase of Sandy Hook. The Commissioners were unsuccessful, as every one is well aware. They now propose to construct basins in the lower bay, in which floating hospitals can be moored for the reception of the sick; and it was to obtain the assent of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller to the project that the meeting was held in Albany yesterday. A brief report of the Commissioners, giving an outline of the plan proposed, may be found under the telegraphic head in today's *HERALD*. The plan can, it is believed, be speedily carried out with the means now at the disposal of the Commissioners. Gov. King expressed himself favorably impressed with the scheme, and will on Wednesday next, in company with other officials, survey the proposed site for the new Quarantine establishment.

The European mails to the 11th inst., brought by the *Niagara*, reached this city from Boston yesterday evening. Our files contain but little news in addition to that telegraphed from Halifax and published in the *HERALD* on Thursday morning. We give a full report of the cable banquet to Sir Charles Bright at Killarney, Ireland, with the opinion of Professor Thompson on the defect said to exist in the line. Our correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Main furnishes some additional information with respect to the new boundary between Russia and China, as defined by the late treaty. The Stephens case is still under investigation, but notwithstanding the exertions of Coroner Conner on the one hand and Justice Welsh on the other, the mystery attending the fate of the deceased remains unsolved. A post mortem examination of the body was made yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, when the stomach and abdominal viscera were found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. The analysis of the stomach contents is being conducted under the supervision of Dr. Doremus. The inquiry before Coroner Conner will be continued this morning at eleven o'clock, when the Misses Bell will be examined. The investigation before Justice Welsh was adjourned till Monday afternoon. Elsewhere will be found a report of yesterday's proceedings before the Coroner and Magistrate in relation to this singular affair.

The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, and transacted considerable routine business. Mr. Genet offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to cause legal proceedings forthwith against the Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Assessments for the recovery of the moneys alleged to be fraudulently obtained by them. A report of the Committee on Fire Department, awarding the contract for altering and remodeling the house of Hose Company No. 39, being \$2,140, was adopted. A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Peck Ship and Grand Street Ferry Company to comply with the terms of the charter, in relation to the time of running their boats, was referred. A large number of papers on the calendar passed a final reading. The bill in favor of purchasing a new carriage for Hose Company No. 31 was adopted. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in instructing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for putting a new copula and roof on the City Hall. The plan submitted by Mr. Buckman was agreed upon.

An interesting case of burglary was tried in the General Sessions yesterday. Thos. McCoy, alias Sullivan, was jointly indicted with three professional burglars for having broken into the store of Dater & Co., in Front street, on the 19th of April. They blew up the safe with gunpowder and stole \$500 in money. They were discovered by an officer who pursued them. McCoy successfully eluded his pursuer. The officer, however, selected his prey in the "Thieves' Gallery," and when subsequently arrested by another officer, positively identified McCoy as one of the burglars. The defence produced a brother of the prisoner, who swore that the prisoner slept with him on the night of the burglary; but the jury did not believe him, and rendered a verdict of guilty. One of McCoy's confederates was convicted and sent to the State prison last term. Judge Russell will send McCoy up for a series of years this morning. John Donnelly, charged with a felonious assault, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence. Charles O'Reilly, indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, having caused the death of James C. Williams, by shooting him with a pistol on the 19th of May, pleaded guilty to the fourth grade of homicide. His counsel desired to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment, so that he will not be sentenced till the next term. A motion to discharge Dr. Coval, who stands charged with causing the death of Mrs. Weaver, by producing an abortion, was denied by the City Judge. He will be tried on the first Monday next.

The Commissioners of Health met at the usual time yesterday, but the business transacted was of little importance. An application of the brig *Fredrick* to proceed to the city was referred to the Health Officer. The steamer *Alabama* was permitted to come up and lie in the stream. The bark S. D. Carver and the bark *Alcega*, from New Orleans, received permits to come up—the latter on the 25th inst.

The case of General Tallmadge again engaged the Police Commissioners yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but the case was adjourned till next Monday, at 11 o'clock, when it is believed the investigation will be concluded. An abridged report of the evidence given yesterday appears in another part of the *HERALD*.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper a letter from Mr. E. M. Archibald, the British Consul at this port, in regard to the origin of the Newfoundland telegraph and the conflicting claims which have been made thereto by various parties. Mr. Archibald was at the time of which he speaks the Attorney General of Newfoundland, and rendered most efficient service to the enterprise in its early stages. He is, therefore, thoroughly conversant with the subject on which he writes, and his letter may be read with interest and instruction by all who desire to be informed on the points to which it refers.

Ex-President Valverde, of San Domingo, with the late Ministers of State, War and Finance of that republic, arrived at Turk's Island from Port au Platte on the 2d instant. They left their families at Santiago. It was said that Santana had invited Valverde to return, and that he expressed regret at his flight. The cotton market was again firm yesterday, and the sales embraced about 2,500 bales, of which were in transit. Prices closed quite stiff on the basis of 15c. for middling uplands. Flour continued in great demand from the home trade, with purchases for export. The market was generally firmer, and in some descriptions an advance of 5c. a 10c. per barrel was obtained. Wheat was firm and sales limited; prime new Kentucky, for city milling, sold at \$1.55 a \$1.60, and prime new Long Island sold at \$1.60, an extreme rate. Corn was firmer, but less active. The sales consisted of Western mixed at 7c. a 7c. 1/2, the latter figure for prime quality. Pork was dull, with sales of mess at \$16.50, and of prime, in small lots, at \$14.50 a \$15. The infirmity of the weather checked transactions in sugar, sales of which were confined to about 400 hhds. Cuba, at rates given in another column. 200 hhds. and 1,000 hhds. Cuba muscovado molasses were sold at rates given elsewhere. Coffee was firm and active. In freight rates were without change of moment, while engagements were moderate.

Our Political Parties and the Next Presidency.—A Raking Fire from Gen. Foote.

We give to our readers this morning the cream of a long and comprehensive speech lately delivered in Mississippi by Gen. Henry S. Foote on the political issues and parties of the day and the next Presidency, the perusal of which cannot fail, more or less, to be edifying to thinking men of all parties, sections and factions.

Gen. Foote is "a returned Californian." In 1850 in the United States Senate he did good service in behalf of the great compromise measures of Mr. Clay. His course, therefore, especially in the matter of the admission of California as a free State, incensed the secessionists of his own State (constituting the bulk of the democratic party) against him. The consequence was the formation of a Union party in Mississippi, which nominated Gen. Foote for Governor, and elected him by a large majority, just as Mr. Cobb upon the same issue of union or disunion, and by a similar organization, was elected the same year (1851) Governor of Georgia. But after these and other victories these Southern Union organizations were dissolved, and the democrats and the opposition returned to their old lines of party demarcation. The consequence, from the preponderance of the secession element in the democratic camp of Mississippi, was the overthrow of Gen. Foote as a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, whereupon the indignant and disgusted General—indignant at his own party, and disgusted with poor Pierce—pulled up stakes and moved out to California.

Shortly after his arrival in California, the wonderful uprising and astonishing strength of the mysterious Know Nothing party startled the whole country, and cut loose a host of aspiring, but deluded old whig and democratic politicians from their moorings. Among them General Foote was carried off into the Know Nothing camp, and from the peculiar division of parties and factions at one time in California, there was a pretty fair prospect for his election to the Senate from that new and wonderful State. But the golden opportunity slipped away, the California democrats returned to their undepicted supremacy, and the Know Nothing party was reduced to a hopeless online faction. Thus, in 1856, if we are not mistaken, General Foote came back to the democracy, and supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency; but it now appears that Foote, on account of the Kansas question, is completely adrift, a member of no existing political party, but an independent politician "upon his own hook," in favor of an independent people's movement for the next Presidency, in defiance and in contempt of all party caucus machinery and packed conventions of party jugglers.

With this explanation our readers will readily comprehend the present peculiar views of Gen. Foote concerning Kansas, the administration, the democracy, and the Charleston Convention appointed for 1860. He believes that the administration upon Kansas affairs has been playing into the hands of the Southern fire-eating secession leaders of the democracy, his bitterest enemies. It is not necessary here to enter into an argument against this foolish conceit. Let it suffice that Mr. Douglas, against whom Gen. Foote supposes the vengeance of the administration to be especially leveled, is quite a favorite with the Southern fire-eaters, and that it is doubtless their purpose to use him to the prejudice of the administration as far as possible. We have before us a fragment of a late speech of Senator Brown, (a regular red hot Mississippi fire-eater, in which he says that Douglas "is a giant in intellect, a giant in will, a giant in eloquence, a giant in everything that makes up the characteristics of a great man, and I hope he may thrash abolition Lincoln out of his boots."

This is quite equal to the eulogium of Gen.

For, and we must, therefore, conclude that if the administration is bent upon the destruction of Douglas, it is not playing into the hands of the Southern fire-eaters, who are so earnestly defending Douglas and praying for his success.

Upon the Lecompton question the President might have pursued the shilly-shally policy recommended by Gen. Foote, but we believe that the bolder and more decisive course adopted by Mr. Buchanan has brought about a speedier settlement than could have been effected by any other course. We presume that, had Congress passed the Crittenden bill, the President would have signed it; but the Southern ultras wanted something to swear by, and they got it in that English restriction, which Mr. English himself now substantially informs them was nothing more than a naked humbug. As for the disorganization of the democracy, the present Congress at the late session was full of it, and, in any event, upon some pretext or other, Mr. Douglas and other disaffected leaders would have found an occasion for picking a quarrel. These disorganizers went to Washington last December to rule or ruin, and the consequences of their folly have reacted upon themselves. They have destroyed themselves and demoralized the party; but they have not shaken the administration.

Coming next to the main features of Gen. Foote's speech—the Charleston Convention, and the policy of an independent popular movement against "King Caucus"—we recognise, in a play-out party and caucus politician, a bold and powerful champion of the real Simon pure article of "popular sovereignty." Regarding the Charleston Convention, it is quite likely that in that body "discord must inevitably prevail"—quite likely that no agreement is possible, "except by the free use of money, and the lavish employment of federal patronage;" but we were not aware that "an enormous corruption fund was expected to be raised through the medium of congressional legislation, which is relied on by certain aspiring politicians as the means of controlling the Charleston Convention." Gen. Foote, however, is very sure of all this, and says it will all shortly come out. He even mentioned the names of the "aspiring politicians," but the modest reporter of his speech, with the wisdom of a donkey, thought it best to suppress them. But, no matter. From the broad hints thus thrown out, the duty of increased vigilance will devolve upon the President in regard to the schemes and jobs of Congress. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," and the rottenness of the spoilsmen and spoilsjobbers of the lobby has passed into a proverb.

Upon the subject of "King Caucus" we cordially endorse the views of Gen. Foote. In fact, these views of his are our own, in somewhat different language, repeatedly expressed. Gen. Foote, detached from parties and "King Caucus," after his long experience as a party and caucus man, is a highly competent witness. He has seen, and knows from what he has seen, that the present caucus system, on all sides, "has fallen into the hands of vile, unscrupulous tricksters," that it is "controlled by federal patronage and outrageous pecuniary bribery;" and that the only remedy is among the people themselves. We, therefore, in this connection, hope for the fulfillment of his prediction—that "before next May, primary assemblages of the people will occur in every part of the republic," in opposition to caucus tyranny, and in behalf of "popular sovereignty" and a *bona fide* election of our President by the people, in defiance or regardless of all our rotten caucuses and caucus conventions.

Upon this subject we avail the "authentic evidence" promised by Gen. Foote, and in the meantime commend his present testimony to the careful consideration of the independent American people.

MORE PLUNDERING AND BLUNDERING IN OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—It is not the fault of the newspapers if the citizens of New York are not thoroughly awakened to the enormity of the frauds that have been and are being perpetrated upon the city treasury. Since the exposure of the fort Gansevoort and Lower operations, over a twelvemonth since, not a week has passed by without bringing to light frauds committed by this, that and the other city official. A committee of the Board of Councilmen presented a report last fall, in which they showed that millions of dollars collected in taxes were unaccounted for by the collectors; that there was no system of checking their accounts observed in the department of the Comptroller; that the bureau of arrangements was low in arrears of business, and made no returns of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that found their way from the pockets of the tax payers into those of the tax collectors, and there remained; and that, in fact, from the highest to the lowest official, all were engaged in the grab bag. The publication of the report of that special committee caused our citizens to open their eyes in astonishment; but after a few days the whole matter fell into oblivion. Rascally Street Commissioners and contractors, and City Surveyors and tax collectors continued their depredations, and our stupid old Comptroller remained in ignorance of their doings, while some of his own subordinates helped to bamboozle him, to play the game of the public robber and to help drain the city treasury.

And so from that day to this, this plundering and blundering goes on without check, and almost without notice, except from the newspapers. The scoundrels inside of the City Hall conspire and combine with scoundrels outside; and while the taxes, wrung from the hard hands of toil, are being diverted to the purposes of rogues, the watch dog of the treasury snoozes away in unconscious ignorance, only waking up and snarling occasionally when some honestly earned account is presented for payment.

As another small instalment of the information already given to the public through our columns, on the subject of these municipal frauds, we published some days since a communication from the Street Commissioner to the Board of Councilmen, setting out some further discoveries that have been made in his great search of an office. It seems that while acting as *chiffinier* that precious concern, picking out here and there something of value, the present head of it has discovered that under the administration of the late Collector of Assessments—Mr. Joseph R. Taylor—deficiencies to the known extent of \$200,000 have accumulated, and to what further extent God only knows. Whether the deficiencies—to use a polite word for stealing—are to be imputed to the Collector of Assessments or to his assistants, or to the Street Commissioner, or to anybody else in particular, has not been found out, and, of course, from the absence of all system in the keeping of our city accounts, never will be. All that is known is that by the means of something mentioned as condensers—and as to

the nature of which we confess ourselves completely ignorant—it is found that one deputy collector has received the nice little sum of \$34,204 more than he has accounted for; another \$86,263; and so on. How much of such pilferings the condensers fail to show may be left to the imagination of our readers; and with the lights they have already had before them on the subject of City Hall plundering and blundering there is little danger of their imagination leading them into a very exaggerated assumption.

Another report has been prepared by the Joint Committee on Accounts, and is now ready for presentation to the Common Council, supplying a further instalment in this monstrous history of official frauds. This report applies to the accounts of the Collector of Assessments for the three years from 1853 to 1856—the term immediately preceding that to which the report of the Street Commissioner referred to above, applies—and it reveals another chapter in the history of these glaring depredations. It shows that these frauds have been perpetrated in various ways—by errors in footing up the assessment lists, by assessments paid and not accounted for, and by assessments accounted for, but not actually paid into the Treasury. Receipts have been exhibited to the committee in twenty-five cases, showing an aggregate amount of \$7,919,29 paid to deputy collectors, of which no returns are made; and these are but specimens of a class which represents in the aggregate probably some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

How long these things are to last, how long the hard working men of the city are to be plundered by corrupt officials, depends altogether upon themselves. So long as our voters can remedy the evil by electing to office none but honest men, regardless of party or faction, they have but themselves to blame when knaves and fools get into office. Will our citizens ponder this and be wise?

THE QUARANTINE LOCATION.—It is now pretty evident that the Quarantine cannot, as it ought not to, be re-established at Staten Island. However obstinate the Commissioners of Emigration may be, or however wrong headed Mayor Tiemann may prove himself, the people of the island are of one mind as to the course they will adopt with regard to any buildings erected there for quarantine purposes. We perceive that the very same Commissioners who last year decided upon Seguin's Point as a site for the Quarantine, at their meeting in Albany yesterday, have declared that the Quarantine should not be located on land, but propose to build basins in the lower bay, with floating hospitals in them. This is all very well; but at the same time Sandy Hook would be the proper place for Quarantine hospitals, if we could get it for that purpose, until the system is abolished. If we cannot, the floating hospitals might be adopted at whatever cost, and the Quarantine institution established in them. In any event, we must have no more pesthouses on Staten Island.

Negotiations have also been opened with the government for a large war ship as a floating hospital; the North Carolina has been proposed; but the Pennsylvania would perhaps be a better ship, as she is larger and has never been to sea. Until arrangements can be made to abolish Quarantine altogether, which must be done sooner or later, the Pennsylvania might answer the purposes of a hospital.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1858. The Board of Army Officers recently appointed to examine into the relative merits of certain new methods of priming small arms, say: "In view of the result of all the tests, and after a careful consideration of them, they do not feel authorized to recommend the introduction of either Ward's or Martin's into the service. With respect to that of Butler, notwithstanding the fact that there seem to be several serious objections, and as there are of such a nature as can be best tested by field service, the Board recommend that about fifty muskets be equipped with his priming arrangements." It is said that the Secretary of War has ordered a similar experiment with Martin's primer. A method submitted by Major Laidley seemed to the Board to obviate many objections found in the others heretofore tested.

In a letter from Captain Chancery, of the steamer *Niagara*, received by the Secretary of the Navy, he speaks of the captured Africans as being in an unhealthy condition generally. Two-thirds of them were suffering with diarrhoea, and nearly one-third with ophthalmia. Two died within a day after being received on board his vessel.

The New York State Inebriate Asylum.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24—12 P. M. Notwithstanding a rainy and disagreeable forenoon, many thousands of people were assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Inebriate Asylum to-day.

The stone was laid in due and ancient form by the Masonic fraternity, John L. Lewis, Jr., Grand Master of the State of New York, officiating. A large number of Masons from two Lodges, Chapter and Encampment of Birmingham, and from various parts of the State were present.

When these ceremonies were concluded, the people repaired to a spacious tent, capable of holding over five thousand persons, which had been erected on the ground, and which was well filled, to witness the remaining exercises. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beech, of Birmingham, Hon. F. Butler, President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, delivered some eloquent opening remarks. Elaborate and able addresses were delivered by Mr. John W. Francis and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, both of whom paid high and deserved tributes to Dr. Turner, the founder and chief mover of the institution, who was present. Remarks were also made by Hon. D. S. Dickinson and Hon. Edw. Everett. A beautiful and appropriate poem was delivered by Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany. The exercises were extremely interesting and went off with great success and applause. Two of the announced speakers, Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, of Buffalo, were prevented from being present. Sutherland's brass band, of Syracuse, furnished the music.

The trains of the Erie road are running specially for the occasion, and the numerous carriages—all that Birmingham could furnish—presented an animated spectacle. The imposing view afforded by the site, which is about two miles east of Birmingham, was the admiration of all present. In the evening the Presbyterian church (the village) was jammed to hear the masterly oration of Edward Everett ("the Washington"). Over one thousand persons were present, and the distinguished orator and his glowing sentences were received with rapturous applause. Mr. Everett is the guest of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson. The day is a proud one for Birmingham, and, as one considered to a noble philanthropy, will long be remembered.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 24, 1858. The total number of yellow fever cases developed in this city from the 15th to the 21st, both inclusive, was twenty. No new cases were developed on Wednesday or Thursday. There is no delay whatever in business, and the alarm has subsided.

The Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24, 1858. Robert Peck, an aged and esteemed Presbyterian minister, died to-day of yellow fever.

Execution of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Pa., Sept. 24, 1858. Wm. C. Clark was executed at noon to-day, for the murder of his wife. He made a speech of about an hour's length, firmly asserting his innocence, and endeavoring to implicate other parties, while avowing his readiness to die.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Conference of the Quarantine Commissioners with the Governor—Plan for the Permanent Establishment of Quarantine in the Lower Bay, &c.

ALBANY, Sept. 24, 1858. George Hall of Brooklyn, Egbert Benson of New York, and Obadiah Brown of Staten Island, Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, convened here to-day for the purpose of presenting a plan for the removal of Quarantine to Governor King, the Lieutenant Governor and the Comptroller, who have supervision over the selection of a site. They give up all idea of locating the Quarantine on land, and propose to construct a series of basins in the lower bay, in which floating hospitals can be moored, and still as in the Liverpool docks. Each vessel used as a hospital is to be in a separate basin, so as to keep apart the different diseases. The plan is endorsed by the leading medical men of New York, and is believed to be practicable and economical.

The basins can be constructed very speedily and be completed, the commissioners believe, with the funds now on hand to their credit in the Comptroller's department. They are prepared with estimates of the cost from engineers of the highest responsibility. It is also proposed by the Commissioners to go back to first principles and make quarantine simply a sanitary institution, separating from all stercorizing, lighting, and other speculative business, by which the expenses and profits of quarantine have been swelled to such vast proportions, and leaving all such occupations to private enterprise and competition, subject to proper legal restriction.

The following is the report presented by the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine to the Governor and State officers to-day:—

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE TO THE GOVERNOR, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE COMPTROLLER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1858. GENTLEMEN:—The occurrences of the past few weeks at the Quarantine station at Tompkinsville call for action on our part, which, under other circumstances, we should have postponed till the meeting of the Legislature. The port of New York is now without an effective Quarantine, and the responsibility of providing accommodations for those sick and importunate persons who present themselves to us with renewed force. We accordingly respectfully submit the following proposition for an entire removal of the Quarantine station to the lower bay, and ask your assent thereto.

It will be seen by the accompanying statements of experiments of physicians, among them ex-Health Officers and other Quarantine officials, that floating hospitals are extensively used in Europe, where the water is found to be much more salubrious than the land. It is probably known to you that floating hospitals have received the sanction of many of our leading medical authorities, and that, among others, earnestly advised their adoption for temporary purposes. The popular idea of a floating hospital supposes something in the nature of a ship, which all experience knows to be a bad one. A better and more effective hospital is to be found in a floating house, where one infected with yellow fever, such is not the character of properly constructed floating hospitals. When built as they should be, they are found to be superior to all others. A properly constructed floating hospital differs from a well built house only in being instead of on land, and has the additional advantage of being easily removed from all sources of infection, and constantly exposed to a free circulation of air. The strong objection heretofore urged against them here has been that they could not be moved from one place to another. It is now proved that they can be moved from one place to another at a distance of miles, and that it would be the excess of immobility to submit the longest towed in the world to a distance of miles from its previous sufferings by sea. For a time this objection seemed fatal, but having been unable to find a satisfactory site for Quarantine on shore, our attention has been called to the feasibility of making land on one of the numerous shoals in the lower bay.

Having satisfied ourselves in the course of this investigation that an entire removal of the Quarantine station to the lower bay is practicable, the choice is left as to whether the space so enclosed, or using it as a basin without any other buildings, the latter course being the most expedient and most economical, and accordingly, the experience of two years and the current testimony of the Health Officer, as shown in a late report to the Board of Health of New York, sufficiently demonstrates the security of the anchorage in the lower bay, and the practice of the last summer has proved that by the use of a steamboat the Health Officer can board vessels at a distance of miles from the hospitals as easily as when nearer. Already hulks are used as temporary storerooms for cargo, and the only remaining objection to the removal of the Quarantine from the hospitals, and fitted up with all the necessary appliances for that branch of service.

All the above proposed arrangements, together with such other minutes of details as are necessary for the removal of Quarantine, are cheap, within the means at our disposal, and, in our opinion, the most effective and therefore best to urge upon your attention, and earnestly ask your assent to the immediate prosecution of this plan for the removal of Quarantine from its present dangerous and unhealthy site.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants.

For the Commissioners, by order of the Board.

GEORGE HALL, Chairman.

Mr. Benson made an argument in favor of the views of the Commissioners. Governor King, at the close of Mr. Benson's remarks, stated his satisfaction at the ability of the argument, and the novelty of the views advanced.

The State officers signified their intention to visit and organize the proposed site and plans for a floating hospital on Wednesday next week, and to decide at once on the proposition.

The Gold Discoveries in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1858. The *Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette*, of the 18th instant, says that yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived here from Pike's Peak. One man brought six thousand, the result of a few weeks' work.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania 5 1/2, 5 3/4; Erie 10, 10 1/2; 20 1/2; Morris Canal, 40 1/2; Long Island Railroad, 11 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43 1/2.

WHEAT, Sept. 24, 1858.

The sales of cotton to-day were 10,000 bales; middling is now quoted at 12 1/2c. a 12 3/4c. Freight—Cotton to Liverpool, 7 1/2c. a 7 1/4c. Exchange on London, 109 a 109 1/2.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24, 1858.

The sales of cotton for the week foot of 3,400 bales; good middling is quoted at 12 1/2c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24, 1858.

Flour firm; sales 1,500 bbls. Ohio and Howard street at \$5.50. Flour, 50c. a 52c. Corn, 1c. a 1 1/2c. White, 50c.; yellow, 45c. a 52c. Whiskey sold at 24c. Provisions quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1858.

Flour firm; sales 1,500 bbls. Ohio and Howard street at \$5.50. Flour, 50c. a 52c. Corn, 1c. a 1 1/2c. White, 50c.; yellow, 45c. a 52c. Whiskey sold at 24c. Provisions quiet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1858.

Flour quiet; sales 2,000 bbls. at \$5.50 to 5 1/2c. for superfine. Whiskey unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at 20c. Mess pork, 11 1/2c. Wheat unchanged.

ALBANY, Sept. 24, 1858.

Flour unchanged; sales only moderate for trade. No sales of wheat. Corn more active; prices steady; demand for shipment quiet; sales 50,000 bushels at 71c. a 72c. for Western mixed, closing firm at the latter figure for fair lots; some parcels 72 1/2c. a 73c.—this was above market; a small parcel yellow round sold at 75c. Barley market, quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 42c. a 43c. for good to choice extra. Wheat, none offering on hand; samples to arrive held high. Shipments—19,000 bushels corn, 15,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels barley.

REYNOLDS, Sept. 23—1 P. M.

The cold rain storm which has prevailed all the month has done good business; there has been only a moderate inquiry for flour and corn. Flour is selling at 50c. a 51c. at \$4.75 a \$5 for good to choice extra, \$5.75 a \$6 for good to choice extra, and \$5.75 a \$6 for double extra. Wheat steady; demand moderate; sales 4,000 bushels at 70c. a 71c. for good to choice extra. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 11 1/2c. a 12c. for good to choice extra. Barley firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 42c. a 43c. for good to choice extra. Shipments by canal—Four, 5,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 30,000 bushels.

REYNOLDS, Sept. 24—6 P. M.

Only a moderate inquiry for flour, and no change in rates; sales of 1,000 bushels at \$4.75 a \$5 for medium to choice superfine Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; \$5.50 a \$6 for good to choice superfine Ohio and Canada; \$5.75 a \$6 for good to choice extra. Wheat steady; demand moderate; sales 4,000 bushels at 70c. a 71c. for good to choice extra. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bushels at 11 1/2c. a 12c. for good to choice extra. Barley firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 42c. a 43c. for good to choice extra. Shipments by canal—Four, 5,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 30,000 bushels.

REYNOLDS, Sept. 24—6 P. M.

Flour steady; wheat firm; sales of 24,000 bushels at \$1.20 for white Indiana; \$1.25 for choice white Canadian; \$1.30 for choice white Canadian; \$1.35